# Daily Eagle

He Works by the Bell. On Diamond street last Sunday, when all the swells were rolling out toward the park behind their speedy trotters, a sallow faced young fellow got into his buggy near Twen-tieth street, and taking the reins in his hands cautiously pulled a little bell twice, and the horse started off. Some of his friends are all wondering where he got the horse, which is a fine sniuval, but has curious tricks. One of them who knows tells a very funny story

It seems that the young man went out in the country a few months ago and waile there saw the horse and purchased it. A few Sun days ago he hitched him to a buggy and started out with his best girl for a drive. They managed to get as far as Diamond street, and then, for some unknown reason, the horse refused to move. The young man was in an awful quandary. He whipped the borse until his arm was tired, and then he got out and tried to lead him, but the animal

The girl got out and walked away in high dudgeon, and the crowd which had assembled enjoyed the situation hugely. It took about four hours to haul the animal to the stable, and the next day the young man was out to see the man who sold him the horse.

"Ob, he's all right," said the dealer, "but you don't know how to work him. He's been muling a car all his life, and won't go unless be hears the bell!"

Ever since then the young man has had a regulation car bell on the dashtward of the When he wants to start he rings the bell twice, and one ring brings the beast to an abrupt standstill. But he still has many difficulties to contend with. The horse, remembering his early education, will only stop at street crossings, and a bag of oats would not brieg him to a halt in the middle of a block. The other day the young man went out for a drive and got onto Ridge When he tried to turn into Girard avenue he found that the horse would not turn out of the car track, and he was compelled to proceed to the depot, - Philadelphia

A Pantom Photograph.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. R. Cash, mas ter of the Shirehall Board school, Inswich, and Mr. E. R. Pringle, solictor, were taking photographs of the Gipping at the spot-where the oil mills once stood, and still known by that name. In the evening, however, while developing this particular plate in the dark room at his own house Pringle being still in his company—he was perfectly astounded by an appearance which in had never seen when taking the photograph, and for which he could in no way account. On completing the development there was plainly revealed in the foreground of the picture the figure of a woman, ap-parently floating upright in the water, as it declared that drowned bodies will sometimes appear after immersion for a length of "I cannot in the least explain how it got there," said Mr. Cash, when interviewed on Monday, "but here is the negative, and you can see for yourself."

And it can only be said that the woman is anmistakably shown. It is no shadowy likeness, difficult to detect, nor does it require pointing out before the lines can be traced, as with the puzzle pictures so commonly seen. The face and head are clearly outlined; the arms are banging straight by the side of the body, which is clad in ordinary female attire and is visible to the waist, and the portrait generally appears to be that of a tall and comely young woman. There is nothing repulsive in the photograph, although it looks weird and ghost like. The first idea naturally suggested was that the photographplate had really detected a body which was invisible to the naked eve. Unable to account for the apparition, Mr. Cash com-rounicated with the borough police, one of whom was struck with the reality of the picture that he at first imagined it to resemble some woman in town, and inquired whether she had lately been heard of. Next morning, and very properly so, the river was dragged at this particular spot, but no body was red striped shirt, a knot searf of several other found, and so far, therefore, the climax of the carrative is happily left wunting. It is a perplexing mystery. -Two Worlds.

### A Chinese "Tea Party."

rans before the war of the revolution count hardly have been known to the government of the province of Hanchow, in China, or it may be that the Chinese authorities relied for implicitly upon the difference between Chinamen and Americans. At all events the Hanchow government recently made an attempt to "mise the wind" fna way much like that employed by George III, and with a s mewhat similar result.

The imperial government of China, having found it necessary to relieve the sufferers by the desidful famine prevailing in that country, called upon each of the prost provinces to furnish a specified sum of mone The governors of Hanchow, casting about

for ways and means to raise the tax, hit upon what seemed to them to be the fittest way in "Inasmoch as the tax is to relieve sufferers

by famine," they said, "the people of Hanchow, who have no familie, must be very giad, as they sip their tea, to contribute for every cup of the cheering beverage which heaven permits them to drink a small sum to relieve their countrymen who have neither tea nor food with which their ten may be taken. We will raise the sum by a special tax on each cup of tea sold in the restaurants The proposition seemed entirely reasonable.

But perhaps the tea drinkers of Hanchow to be held it would never be taken off again.

At any rate the restaurant keepers and teapellers in general held a meeting and resilved to close their pinces rather than pay the ten tax. Some of them, however, broke the to look presentable always remember that he agreement and opened their shops; but the must wear a freek coal and tall het, other-

After this rising not a drop of ten was to be found at any public house in all Hanchow. And the provincial government was confronted with the necessity of raising the tax in some other way.—Youth's Companies.

Is the testimony of Dr. George E. Waller, of Martinsville, Va., in telerence to Ayer's Pills. Dr. J. T. Teller, of Chittenange, N. Y., says :-'Ayer's Pills are highly appreciated. They are perfect in form and conting, and their effects are all that the most circlic physician could desire. They have supplemented all the pills former-ly popular here, and I think it must be long before any other can be made that will at all compare with them. These who buy Ayer's Fills get full value."

who buy Ayer's Fills get full value."

"I regard Ayer's Fills as one of the mass reliable general remedies of our times. They have been in use in my family for various affections requiring a purgative medicine, and nove given unvarying satisfaction. We have found them an excellent remode for rolds and light fevers."—W. E. Woodson, Fort Worth, Texas.

"I prescribe Ayer's Pills in my prac-tice, and find them excelled. I need their general use in families." - John W. Brown, M. D., Oceana, W. Va.

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AN AMERICAN PICKS UP POINTS ON MEN'S DRESS IN LONDON.

Be Thought Much Of-The "Hand Me Down" Crease in Trousers-Actors Not in It-The Shabby Genteel. The other morning as I was walking down Piccadilly, a heavy shower of rain came down

and I retreated into the entrance of the Burington Arcade, the nearest and most agreeable place of refuge. Among two or three others who had also sought shelter was an English clubman whom I knew. He was a typical London man-about-town of the dissipated kind. The rain continued and we stood for some time talking about things over here. Most of the men who passed by us were well dressed. One, for instance, wore a fairly well fitting black diagonal cutaway coat,

gray trousers and a tall hat, I should have said that he was a less well dressed member of the same class as my companion. But the latter remarked:

"That man's a butler; his clothes look all right, you know, but he wears a flat made up a bad pattern, thick soled boots and he ha "t a pair of gloves or a stick or um-brella. That is enough to show what he is." JUDGING A MAN BY HIS CLOTHES.

"Can you tell me what a man ought not to wenr if he wishes to be considered a gentle-man in London!" I asked the dissipated one. "Well," he said, "I am not in the habit of enlarging upon dress, but, as you are an American, I'll tell you something about what you mention. A man of acknowledged position may wear almost anything, but it is very difficult to say what a man should not wear who wishes to be conspicuous by his good taste in dress, although it is easy to say what he might with advantage wear. First of all a man's clothing should be neat, prop-erly brushed and his coat buttoned up. Never walk along the street with your coat open, however bot the weather may be or thick the material of the coat. Wear gloves on both hands properly buttoned. Don't carry them in your hand. It is allowable to Let the creases in front and at the back of

your trousers always be distinct. "Never for any reason or under any cir-cumstances walk about the West End of London with anything but a silk hat on your head. And in the name of heaven don't wear a frock coat and a low hat as some of your countrymen do. That is an atrocity. You may and check suits, but don't think they know how to dress. The ordinary run of actors are thoroughly despised by the best class of Englishmen, although the middle classes think so much of their dress and appearance. Avoid looking like an actor if you wish to be considered a gentleman here.

"The colors in your clothes should be harmonious, but not necessarily quiet. Neckwear is of very great importance in dress. Never let your cravat be small, flat, inconspicuous or too quiet. Scarfs now should never be stiffed with cardboard and ready made up. Always tie them yourself, whether in a cravat, a knot or a bow. Loudness in

the pattern may be excused if it is fautastic, "Do not wear straight all round collars unless you can take them very high indeed, like Prince Albert Victor, Lord Cairns and one or two other persons of eminence. A man uld have his own particular kind of collar if possible, but should not wear such absurdities as collars with square shaped pieces turned down in front. There are a hundred sunll but distinct differences in collars Prince Albert Victor wears the tallest and shintest collars of anybody I have met."

LAYING IN A SUPPLY. Then he suggested that I should stroll round with him to his tailor's in Saville row. There he ordered five frock coats and ten pairs of trousers. As he nodded to another swell who was passing out of the shop he remarked to me that there was a tendency now for a man to get as much color as possible about him. Thus his friend had on a colors, the silk lining of his cost showed in two large shiny triangles, and he were a fancy waistcoat of rough stuff covered with

red and blue lines. "Now," he said, "a man needu't have all The poor success of the British government his clothes perfectly new, although it is best in levying a tax upon the tea of the Ameritodo so. Look at that man. He knows how to wear old clothes. He is no doubt hard up, but no article of his dress is so new as to show up the decay of the others."

The person in question was clean and well built, and struck one at first as a well dressed man. But on looking into detail it was to be seen that his freek coat was old and losing color, his top hat had been ironed many times, and his linen, though perfectly clean, was fraved. His trousers were carefully pressed, but beginning to get ragged at the

bottom. My friend confinned: "There's a man across the street who doesn't understand the art of wearing old clothes at all. His clothes are apparently about the same age and condition as the other's, but he has on a new black satin scarf draws attention to the faded color of his hat and coat. That small thing just makes all the difference and he is obviously shabby. His hair and mustache are not carefully brushed, a thing which people notice without thinking of it. Observe, too, howethe man who knows how to wear old clothes walks. His coat is buttoned, his figure is upright and he walks straight shead without turning his

hend aside to look at snything.
"Any one who comes right in his way, however, receives a very direct and dazzling stare through his single everiess. Every well dressed man should wear a rimless single everlass. Only well drassed men, by the way, can wear them here without being ridicaled. Fixed in the eye it catches the sunlight in a manner that is very effective---

pecially from a distance.
"Let the foreigner in London who wishes a recement and opened their shops, one to propio showed that they were in sympathy wise he may be mistaged for an eight with the rebellious ten seilers by gathering clerk or something of that sort." Then we derived apart and I have since seen nothing derived apart and I have since seen nothing taller's ara-Blokely Hell's London Letter

se years ago I ventured to assert in os that the future of Australia for the next thirty years rested with the engimeets. The recent discoveries of underthe continent have given these words a greater significance. The difficulty of Austrails his always been the fear that the land will not support a large population. discoveries of water dispel that fear. It now appears that the volumes of rain which fall cont once in five years over the greater part of the Australian continent, covering | derived much benefit from sleeping upon a with floods the plains which for four years previously have not known more moisture han might be given in England by a good fall of dew, find their way through the porous soils into channels and chambers beeath the surface, where, at a depth of 1,000 r 3,000 feet, they provide an inexhaustible ore of the most precious commodity known

o the Australian squatter. It is impossible to say at present how the use of these underground supplies of water may change the face of the Australian conince called Kerrières, has already cut a manuel of several feet in depth through the and, and now forms a permanent river of wern! miles in length in what used to be an country. It is only to a expected that as more water is brought to he surface, the clouds will take up more misture by evaporation and the rainfall "And I saw sometant the regular rainfalls in increase. Then with regular rainfalls my kitchen window, that reminded me of nothinkin that we looked to be Hamerican ball bover, hand e twigged hus tast a constraint of the tented. - Macmillan's Maracipa.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

One Man Escaped, and He Blew His Brains In his long service as Indian agent Dr. Mo-

Gillieuddy learned from the Sioux many interesting facts about the Custer mass For years after that terrible affair the par-ticipants in it were very loth to talk of it to white men, but as the agent gradually gained their confidence they told him, little by little, the whole story. Sitting Bull had 3,000 war-riors on that occasion. That is said to have been the largest force of Indians ever encountered by American troops in a single engage-ment. Custer had over 500 cavalry and some Crow scouts. He divided his force about equally, and sent Maj. Reno with one body to attack the lower end of the Indian village, while he charged at the upper end. The Sioux all agree in their statements to Dr. Mc-Gillicuddy that their surprise was complete. They were engaged in repelling Reno at one end, when the bugles at the other end gave them their first warning of Custer's prese They were disconcerted, and were on the point of giving way for a general retreat when Reno, to their astonishment, drew off, This permitted them to turn their whole attention to Custer, "the white chief with the

They told how they managed to make the cre complete. The ground was broken and Custer was unable to handle his men in cavalry formation. He dismounted them, leaving every fourth man to hold the horses. The Indians threw themselves first on the men with the horses, shot them down and stampeded the horses. They did this, they said, because they knew that the bulk of the ammunition which the soldiers carried was on the horses. This done, the rest was easy. It was only the question of a few minutes till the cartridges in the balts of the soldiers gave out and then there was no more ammunition "I see," said Dr. McGillicuddy, "that every

now and then some man announces himself, in the east, as the sole survivor of the Custer massacre. You can always put him down as an impostor. There was one man who might have escaped. He was a young surgeon named Lord. His body was not found until long afterwards, and it was at first supposed he was a captive. The Indians told me a strange story about Lord's death. They said wear your hat on one side of your head or over your eyes, but don't tilt it backwards.

Let the creases in front and at the back of him, but he had a good horse and kept ahead of them. Just as they were going to give up the chase and intending to let Lord escape, he daew a pistol and shot himself dead. I suppose he was crazed at the thought of becoming a prisoner. The only person with Custer who survived was a Crow scout, When he saw that the fight had gone against the cavalry he drewhis blanket over his head so that the Sioux might not recognize him as a Crew, jumped about among them and howled and gradually edged his way out of the fight and made off. I believe he is still about the Crow Indian agency."-Sioux Falls

In the Barber's Chair.

A young man who lay back luxuriously in an easy shaving chair in a Beekman street barber shop the other afternoon, with a little German barber working at his chin with a glistening razor, suddenly recollected a very funny story that had been told by a friend a few hours before. The recollection tickled his fancy anew, and he suddenly burst out laugh-

ing heartily.

The little barber sprang back from the chair, scared. His eyes were bulging with conster-

"Vat you do? Vat you do?" he cried, in alarm. "I vos nearly out you gin."
"Thought of something funny," replied the
young customer, still laughing, "and I had to

"Gott in himmel," retorted the little barber, tragically, "you moss not do dot again. You moss not dink of anydings ven you vos get shaved. How gan der parper shave mit der gusdomer's gin vagging) Dot vos very dangerous, I gan tell you."
"What's a man to do?" retorted the cus-

tomer. "He must think, you know." "Axguse me," persisted the little bar-ber, "dot vos all nonesense; he moss tink. You surbrise ma. Dot parper chair vos for comolete rest to der mind ov der gusdomer, and vor luxary und gomford. It vos petter der gosdomer shut his eyes ub, und goes to sleep, or he gan listen to der parper vot he says ven he makes him dose inderesding observations on currend evends. You will notice, blease, dot dose remarks vos never so boisderously funny dot der gusdomer be No. sir. Dot parper vot knows his business knows dot dot vos too berilous, und he tone der vunny dings down so det dey only excite a nice quied liddle smile. Dot quiet liddle smile doesn't wrench der muscles ov der face like det hearty laugh you yust give, und it is harmless und pleasant both for dot parper und der gosdomer. Pleaso remember dose next time have pay rum oder vaseline!"-New York

The primary cause of wakefulness is an inrease in the quantity of blood circulating in the brain; hence any condition or cause capable of inducing this state of the cerebral circulation may give rise to it. As these causes are more or less under the control of the individual, it is important that they should be generally known. First—Excessive and long continued intellectual action or powerful mental emotions. Second—Those positions of the body which tend to impede the flow of blood from the brain and at the same time do not obstruct its passage to the brain. Many physicians have noticed the connection existing between bodily position and wakefulness. It is evident that the recumbent position is more conductive to a state of congestion of the brain than the erect or semi-erect. Dr. Forbes Winslow, Dr. Hammond and other physicians have noticed an increase in the number and intensity of bal-incinations of insane patients, or persons suffering from delirium tremens, as soon as they assume the recumbent position. These patients have been found to sleep quietly for some time in an armchair, but to be annoyed by hallucinations as soon as they lie down. Third-Certain substances used as medicine or food.-Medical Classics.

A Simple Renet for Lung Troubles. During a visit to the home of a very estimable lady living on Indian river this editor was told of a discovery that had been made which may prove a boon to sufferers from lung or bronchial troubles. This lady having heard that there was peculiar virtue in a pillow made from pine straw, and having none of that material at hand, made one from fine, soft, pine shavings, and had the pleasure of noting, rediste benefit. Soon all the members of to household had pine shavings pil-lows, and it was noticed that all coughs, astimatic or bronchial troubles abated at once after sheping a few nights on these pillows. An invalid saffering with lung trouble mattress made from pine shavings. The material is cheap and makes a very pleasant and comfortable mattress, the odor of the pine permeating the entire room and absorbing or dispolling all one casent or objectionable odors.—Coron (Fla.) Sport

The Betert. Simon Greenleaf, the eminent jurist, who for fourteen years previous to his appointment as professor in the Harvard Law school was a practicing lawyer in Portland, had a charming daughter, of whom this anecdote is related by The Portland Transcript. A foppish young man, named Barrell, meeting her at a social gathering in this city one evening in early spring, remarked to her that he had that day seen in Decring's Woods something that reminded him of her. When asked what it was, he said. "A green leaf." "And I saw something this morning, from ABOUT SLEEP WALKERS.

EVIDENCES OF MEMORY AS A FAC-TOR IN SOMNAMBULISM.

lome Curious Phenomena of Magnetic Sleep Described by Physicians and Others. Things Forgotten for Years Recalled to Memory in Dreams.

The connection between natural sleep and agnetic or mesmeric sleep is so close that the former has been called "incipient som-

It has been proved by repeated experiments that natural sleep is the most favorable moment for magnetizing any one. As a rule, sleeping persons can be magnetized with and success than if they were awake; but it is not necessary to believe all the extravagant miracles which are claimed as the result of the exercise of animal mag-

TALKING LATIN, GREEK AND HEBREW. A good many of the phenomena of somnambulism are explainable by memory. There is an authenticated case of a distinguished musician who once dreamed he was listening to a remarkable piece of music performed by some singers. He remembered the melody on awaking, and was so delighted with it that he at once wrote it down. Several years afterward as he was turning over some old sheets of music that he had never seen before—as he thought—he came upon the very melody he had dreamed. He could not remember that he had ever seen or heard this melody except in his dream, and yet it is be-yond doubt that he had heard it, that he had forgotten it, and that it had been reproduced in his dream in the manner recorded.

Coleridge tells of a maid servant who, in the delirium of fever, repeated long passages in Latta, Greek and Hebrew—languages which she neither understood nor could proounce when in health, but which she had heard a former master often reading aloud. An even more remarkable case is mentioned by Dr. Mayo. This was of a girl who, knowing absolutely nothing of astronomy and math matics, once, in a somnambulistic state, wrote down the pages & an astronomical treatise, with calculations and delineations. It was found that this was taken from the Encyclopredia Britannica, which she said she had read in the library. But when awake she could not recel a word of it.

These are but some of many Illustrations which might be given of cases where what appeared at first to be remarkable original productions were only reproductions of mem-ory long dormant. They show that sleep and delirium often reverse the former process of forgetting, and that, as Du Prel says, we possess a latent memory, the contents of which partially returns in dreams; sometimes with, but often without, recollection. The exaltation of memory which takes place in sleep explains many remarkable dreams and somnambulistic notions, to which superstitious or mystle significance is supposed to

Du Prel mentions the case of a girl, employed as a neat herd, who occupied a room divided only by a thin partition from that of a violin play r, who used to play often dur-ing half the night. This girl, after some months, got another place, and after she had been there for some teo years sounds began to be heard coming from her room exactly like those of a violin. This went on for hours, and, with irregular intervals, lasted for two years. Then the girl began to reproduce tones of a piano which was played in the family, and afterward began to discourse in her sleep, in a learned and sarcastic manner, on religious and political subjects. In every case she was reproducing in sleep what she had heard said or played by members of the family or visitots.

There is another case mentioned by another writer—De Boismont. A widow was sued for a debt of her deceased husband, which she knew was paid. But she could not find the receipt. Greatly disturbed, she went to bed and dreamed that her husband came to her and said that the receipt was in a red velvet bag in a hidden drawer of his desk. This she found on waking to be the case. Of course, she had known of the hiding place before, but had forgotten.

MANY CURIOUS INSTANCES. We shall now give a number of curious intances of the action and reaction of memory in somnambulism, culled from a number German and other scientific writers, and cited by Du Prel.

A backstmaker named Mohk observed by Varnhagen, ence heard a sermon which greatly impressed him. The following night he got up and walked in his sleep, repeating word for word the discourse he had heard, He continued to do this at intervals for forty years, although on waking he knew nothing

Selma is known to have repeated, when asieep, a poem which she had heard a year before, and once she recited a poem by her brother which he himself no longer knew,

having lost it for thirteen years. The French scientist, Ricard, knew a young male somnamonist who, when in the magnetic sleep, could recite almost word for word a book he had read the day before or a sermon which he had heard. Another French subject could give when asleep the names, composition and quantities of the numerous medicines which had been prescribed for her by different physicians during her illness, yet when awake she knew

Dr. Wienholt had a patient with a very bad memory in waking, but who during som- John Davidson, Pioneer Lumberman, numbulism could recffe long passages from a book she had been reading.

Dr. Schindler had a patient who, in the magnetic sleep, could give the whole history of her disease, many incidents of which the physician had himself forgotten.

The French Dr. Puysegur testifies to a pafered injury to the head with a consequent surgical operation, which so destroyed the memory that he could not recollect a thing which happened an hour before. Yet in sommambulism this patient recollected everything exactly, could describe the operation which he had undergone, and predicted that be should never recover his waking memory, as, indeed, proved to be the case.

Lafontaine, a once fameus mesmerizer, bas recorded an experiment which he says he once made himself at Rennes. A young actress there had asked him to put her to sleep, but requested to be awakened in good time for reheursal, as she had only read once a part which she was to perform that night. Instead of waking her, however, Lafontains for rehearsal, as she had only reinduced her to go on the stage in her somnambulic condition and to go through her part without mistake. Yet when wakened immediately afterward she could neither remember it nor that she had just repeated it. -All the Year Round.

The Instantaneous Process. There were a dozen or more excursionists sitting on the City Hall steps yesterday when

one of them asked of a gentleman passing by what the two cannon were placed there for. He looked the party over and replied:
"So as to guard the building if attacked

read it right there for yourself. feelin's, hand hour feelin's his accordingly

spared. "Then he took us for Canadians?" "Right you have, Hemily, hand that's the a-thinkin' that we looked to be Hamerican Leading Fire Insurance Agents

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"That's funny," said a woman to her hus-band when he had passed on.
"It's more'n funny, Hemfly," answered the husband. "Them bre gins was a took from the British at the battle of Lake Erie by that 'ere feller called Perry, and you can

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"Then he meant to deceive us."
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